

receivers, or paid over just as he shall think proper to direct? Though it may be that we have no just ground to apprehend any misapplication of the public funds by the President (and I for one certainly have no such fear), yet is it fit in a Republic that any one man, no matter how exalted in the public estimation, should have it in his power to dispose of the public moneys at his discretion? Is it fit, I repeat, that such a state of things should continue even for a day? But, sir, a party which calls itself republican, has suffered not only months, but years to elapse under their administration of public affairs, without providing a remedy for this evil.

But although we may have no fear of the fidelity of the President, so far as regards the expenditure of the public moneys by him, yet the mischief of increased executive patronage is actually abroad. The command of the depositories of the public money confers upon the Executive, in effect, the control of every Bank in the Union; nearly five hundred in number. It is not only the Depository Banks which are liable to become the instruments of his will and purposes in the selection of their officers and the general management of their affairs; but the control which he exercises over them, clothes him with the power to embarrass and cripple the operation of every other bank in the United States, if he shall think proper to exercise it. Does any one doubt the ability of the government, acting through an unofficial and irresponsible agent, upon the various depositories of the public moneys, to bring sudden destruction upon the interests and affairs of any bank whatever which may incur the displeasure of the party in power? If the late Bank chartered by Pennsylvania shall be able to encounter the hostility of the government, I undertake to say it will be the only one which can hope to sustain itself in such a conflict. The very consciousness that the power exists in the Executive of the United States to inflict so great an injury upon the interests of any institution which shall cross the wishes of those in power, whether there shall be any intention to exercise it or not, will cause every Bank in the country to become more or less subservient to the purposes of the dominant party. But is there not just such an agent as I have described now in the employment of the Government? The Secretary of the Treasury could not be safely made the instrument of Executive influence and control over the moneyed institutions of the country. His acts and correspondence would be official, and might be called for, and exposed. Even his verbal instruction and intimations could not be disavowed by the Government, should they by any accident be brought to light. But not so of the acts of the agent, generally resident in this city, and notoriously in the confidence of the Executive and the Depository Banks. Sir, when we consider that the surplus revenue, including the unexpended balance in the Treasury, will, during the present year, average not less than thirty-five, and probably forty millions; and when we bring to mind the immense influence which the gratuitous use of this enormous capital gives to the Executive, besides the ordinary patronage of the Government, it is time that the country should awake to a sense of the consequences. Can public freedom long resist the assaults of such a tremendous influence when brought to bear, as we have just reason to believe they are, directly upon the election of the highest officers of the Government? It is not British capital; it is not the money of the United States Bank, whether dealt out in loans, or bargains upon particular individuals; it is the people's own money which is turned against them, to corrupt the purity, and destroy the freedom of the elective franchise!

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN.

Norfolk, Thursday, April 28—4 P. M.
LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Westminster, at New York, brings London papers to the evening of the 17th of March.

No question of general importance has occupied the attention of the British Parliament. The strength of the present Ministers in the House of Commons seems on the increase. A reduction of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers is contemplated. The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the charge of bribery and corruption against Mr. O'Connell in the Carlow election, had made a report exculpatory of him.

The Citadel of Plymouth had been destroyed by fire, and the town Mayor aged 76, and his two daughters, aged 23 and 15 perished in the flames.

The prince consort of Portugal had arrived at London.

A diplomatic envoy is said to have been despatched to Cracow, by the British government, to report on the recent military occupation of that city by the Russians, Austrians and Prussians.

The British government is said to have offered its guarantee to Russia, for the payment of the indemnification due by Turkey, on condition that the Russians evacuate the fortress of Silistria.

The present Cabinets of both England and France appear to be firmly supported.

In the French chamber of deputies the motion for a political amnesty, in favor of prince Polignac and his fellow-prisoners, was lost by a large majority, on the ground that it is the prerogative of the King to originate acts of mercy.

A meeting was held in London, Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair, for the purpose of taking measures for the relief of the sufferers by the New York fire. Mr. O'Connell and Sheridan Knowles addressed the meeting. A subscription was resolved on.

The Begum Somroo has remitted, through the Bishop of Calcutta, 50,000 rupees, the interest of which in the three per cents, is to be applied, under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury,

in aid of the expenses in India of the Society for the propagation of the gospel.

The King of Prussia is said to be laboring under a species of insanity.

The elections in Spain were resulting strongly in favor of the ultra liberals.

The Paris Messenger of 23d of March says: "It was yesterday reported on 'Change, says a journal, that the Treasury had already paid the instalments of the indemnity to the United States, which are already due."

"We understand that, on the 19th of March, the Messrs. Rothschild had applied to the agents of the Havre packets for the freight of specie, being the first two instalments under the French indemnity treaty."

Nat. Intel.

TEXAS.

Mobile, April 20.
We learn that the Mexicans have landed at the Sabine, and that the frontier settlers, including the population of Nacogdoches, are fleeing for their lives.

The Indians on the frontier, have broken out into open warfare, and Gen. Gaines has moved against them.

Natchitoches, April 16.
"Since my last, I have been back to the Brasos. I escaped captivity, and perhaps the honor of being shot by a desperate effort. The whole of Texas is broken up. The human misery I have seen, cannot be described. The fugitives are now crossing the Sabine, but I fear many families in the rear must be cut off. Houston is encamped, by the latest intelligence, in the Brasos bottom, 20 miles above San Felipe. He has 3500 men, and is daily receiving reinforcements. The feeling of the army is good, and no one doubts his success. Gen. Gaines marched yesterday for the Sabine."

New Orleans, April 19.
To tell you of Col. Fannin's fate will make your blood run cold—he fought the enemy until 9 or 10 o'clock, and repulsed with a loss of 193 killed, their own loss trifling. Under cover of night—Col. F. entrenched himself. In the morning the Mexican General raised a white flag, Fannin marched in and capitulated with him, upon these terms: Col. F. and company were to be shipped from Copano to New Orleans. They gave up their arms, were marched back to Goliad and kept 8 days as prisoners of war, on the 9th they were told the vessel was ready at Copano, and marched out to ship. They were marched down about 5 miles, and the order was given to fire upon them, and they were all killed upon the spot, save Wm. Hadden of the Brasos.

A letter dated Fort Jessup April 14, says that Nacogdoches (a town on a branch of the Sabine 50 or 60 miles from the Louisiana line) has been abandoned and probably destroyed. That the Mexican army had united with a body of Indians reported to be 500 strong; that hundreds of families were fleeing from the savages, and that the eastern part of Texas would probably be laid waste. The same letter also states that Gen. Gaines had ordered 8 or 10 companies to march immediately to the Sabine, which is the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas, for the purpose of protecting that region of country. A report first published in the New Orleans Bulletin that Gen. Gaines had called upon the Governor of Louisiana and Mississippi turns out false.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 23d inst. says: "The accounts received yesterday from this country are of a more favorable nature; and negative in part the previous rumors relative to Nacogdoches.—It is true that the town had been deserted on the report that the Indians and Mexicans were making a descent on it; but it was not attacked and not destroyed. Colonel Quitman continued there with 200 men; and the Texans having conveyed their families east of the Sabine returned. Some Mexicans had indeed been seen; but they were going to join Houston. Santa Anna was at San Antonio on the 5th inst., General Houston was at Gross, west of the Brasos, on the 6th; with 2500 men. He was raising horses, for a cavalry of 500 to attack the advance guard of the enemy encamped within 25 miles of him; and had on hand communication with the Gulf—whence he was supplied with provisions by the Yellow Stone and other steamboats. The next arrival may turn the tides of victory in favor of the Texans."

General Gaines was at Wilkinson's encampments on the Sabine, with 600 U. S. Troops, and was daily expecting reinforcements from Fort Gibson. There was not the slightest apprehension of an attack on him; whatever he does will be on the defensive to prevent and protect.

Santa Anna had given a commission to Rowles the Indian chieftain; and a bounty to raise and equip his tribe; but it is likely that the energetic measures adopted by Gaines will prevent the schemes of the General President. The Caddo Indians have exhibited symptoms of rebellion.

General Felix Houston will shortly proceed from Natchez to Nacogdoches; and having joined Colonel Quitman, their united forces will march to assist General Samuel Houston.

MOBILE, APRIL 26.—Texas.—By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian Government ship. Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado has overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Maj. Bahan, with 400 men against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain. All was joy and confidence at the Seat of Government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brasos, is already defeated. Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

Dreadful Massacre.—We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants that left this city in the William and Francis, for Copano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.

It is stated that a son of Gen. Harrison was most barbarously butchered. His bowels were torn out and he was otherwise maimed and left in that state to expire.

A running engagement is reported to have taken place between the Texian schooner Invincible, and the Mexican schooner Montezuma off the coast of Brasos Santiago. The latter was sunk. The account of the sinking of the Montezuma is contradicted by another report. There was also a report brought to Mobile that Col. Fannin and his men are still alive, and have been well treated as prisoners of war.

From the Memphis Enquirer.
The excitement in favor of Texas throughout Mississippi and Louisiana is almost incredible; money is given to the cause in the spirit of southern liberality. Three thousand volunteers at least will immediately be on their way to Texas from these States, headed and accompanied by the best and bravest men of the land. The Western District of Tennessee will doubtless send out hundreds of her "sharp shooters"—their prowess and rifles are needed. Their friends and brothers have been denied life—and its denial taught tyrants how nobly patriots can die upon the altar of liberty, drowning themselves in the blood their own swords wrought from the breast of tyrants. In Louisiana and Cincinnati also, volunteers are rallying

round the flag of freedom and Texas. The most eloquent men in both places are haranguing in public and exciting the animating spirit; there is no secrecy manifested at all. The swelling tide of public sympathy, unable to restrain itself, has burst forth in a tremendous volume.

Col. Robert I. Chester is now in the District from Texas, and wishes to raise ten companies of fifty each.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress. First Session.

SENATE.

April, 26.

The Chair presented a communication from the Treasury Department, with statements of the condition, &c. of the Depository Banks.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service, was taken up—the question being on an amendment offered by the committee, increasing the appropriations about \$2,000,000.

The amendment was explained and advocated by Mr. Southard; opposed by Mr. Hill, and laid on the table.

The bill to distribute among the several states the avails of the public lands, came up as the special order.

Mr. White spoke at large. He argued generally in favor of the bill, and against an inequitable distribution of the public property.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the bill by proportioning the distribution to the number of Representatives and Senators from the respective states;

After further discussion, by Messrs. Clay, Clayton, Porter, Niles and Walker the amendment was rejected by yeas 6, nays 37.

The Metropolitan, says: One of the most crowded and fashionable assemblies that ever assembled in the walls of the Senate, attended to-day to hear Mr. Clay's speech on the Land Bill. He took the floor a little after eleven o'clock and continued speaking until four o'clock during which time no relaxation was observable in the intense interest which pervaded the dense crowd, nor was there the least disposition manifested to lessen the number of the audience. To give an outline of this splendid speech would but injure its effect without imparting any of its spirit, but it is said to be his final speech on that important subject, and in the opinion of all his friends was fully equal to his fame, genius, and statesman-like views.

On motion of Mr. Southard, the bill making appropriations for the Naval service was taken up and considered.

The various amendments offered by the committee, increasing the appropriations about \$1,000,000, were severally considered as in Committee of the Whole adopted without division, and the bill with the amendments was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Finance, reported the bill making farther appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, which was considered as in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. This bill has passed the House.

The bill authorizing the President to enlist a regiment of Volunteers, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This bill has also passed the House.

DISTRIBUTIVE LAND BILL.

The bill to distribute among the several states the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, came up as the special order. Mr. Benton moved to postpone it for the purpose of taking up the Fortification bill, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was lost by yeas 20, nays 26.

Mr. Benton then moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negative by the same vote.

Mr. Robinson offered an amendment fixing the price of land which had been twenty years on sale, at \$1.12 1-2 per acre, and annually at five per cent less afterwards. Lost by a vote by yeas and nays of 16 to 26.

Mr. Brown then moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which appropriates ten per cent, on the sales of the lands, above the proportion of the old States. The motion was lost by a vote of yeas and nays of 11 to 31.

An amendment offered by Mr. Shepley, was adopted, extending the benefits of the bill to future States, after their admission.

Mr. Benton removed his motion to strike from the bill the 500,000 extra acres for Missouri. Lost by yeas 6, nays 34.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment to the bill imposing on the appropriations of the bill the expenditures, past and current, on account of the public lands.

After debate, the question was taken severally on the different parts of Mr. Benton's amendment, and all decided in the negative by yeas and nays, by votes of about 18 to 26.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Nau-dain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White, 25.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Moore, Morris, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Walker, Wright, 21.

April 28.

A resolution instructing the Library committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to contract with L. Persico for furnishing two groups of statutory to complete the eastern front of the capitol was adopted.

The land bill was taken up for a third

reading, and Mr. Niles made a speech against it.

April 29.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into claims of North Carolina for expenditures during the last war.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Walker made speeches against the land bill.

April 30.

Mr. White offered a resolution quoting the resolution adopted in 1834 relative to the removal of the deposits; declaring that said resolution cannot be expunged without a violation of the constitution, and that the President did not in removing the deposits transcend his legal and constitutional authority; and then repealing the said resolution. It lies on one day for consideration.

The joint resolution formerly adopted by the House, in relation to the Smithsonian legacy was ordered to be engrossed Yeas 31, Nays 7. The resolution relating to the Smithsonian legacy passed the third reading.

May 2.

The bill for the improvement of certain harbors was passed to a third reading.

May 3.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Richard I. Manning, a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

The message having been read, Mr. Preston rose, and addressed the Senate, in substance, as follows:

Mr. President: The message just read imposed upon me the customary duty of moving for the usual testimony of respect to the memory of my deceased colleague, the honorable Richard I. Manning, of the House of Representatives; and never, sir, has such an official act been performed with deeper emotions than those under whose melancholy influence I rise on this occasion.

It is not fit that I should obtrude my private griefs upon the Senate, although I am well assured that its kindness would extend some indulgence to a friendship of a most intimate character, which, commencing in college companionship, has been unimpaired by the chances and changes of life, and undiminished even by party spirit, whose repulsive energy so often breaks asunder the strongest bonds of affection. For, although, sir, it has so happened that we have been much and long opposed in politics, and although I have had much occasion to feel the adverse influence of his high character, there is not that man who loved him living, or mourned him dead, more than I do.

He was, indeed, Mr. President, of very noble nature. Endowed with all high and generous qualities; cool, bold, just, patient and resolute; magnanimous in his whole tone of feeling and of thought; totally exempt from all sordid or selfish propensities; of that prompt and patient benevolence to do or to suffer, which comes of natural impulse; educated into principle; unflinching in the performance of duty, but too kind in his nature to be stern; scrupulous in self-regulation, but generously indulgent to others. His father, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, deeply inscribed upon his son's character the impress of that heroic period. Honor, courage, and devotion to country were hereditary and native to him; and these many virtues were softened and made amiable by the kindest affections of the heart, while over his character presided an exalted and fervent piety.

For many years, in various ways, he received distinguished testimonies of the affection and confidence of his native State. He served frequently in either branch of the Legislature, was Governor, and, at length, a representative in Congress.

In the prime of life, and in the vigor of manhood, he has died, as he lived—in the midst of his duties. Never, Mr. President, have the honors of the Senate been more worthily bestowed than upon the memory of Richard I. Manning, for which I invoke them, by offering the following resolution:

[The usual resolution to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, was then adopted.]

On motion of Mr. Preston, as an additional testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased,

The Senate then adjourned.

May 4.

After some business of minor importance had been done, Mr. Benton reported from the military committee, with amendments a bill from the House, to authorize the President to accept the service of Volunteers &c. and moved that the bill be taken up. Upon this motion considerable debate arose, in which Messrs. Preston, Clay, Benton, Porter, Buchanan, and Clayton took part.

It was contended on the one side that the bill ought to be disposed of early on account of the unsettled State of Texas on our borders, and the sanguinary character of the war carried on there. Although there was actually no evidence that Santa Anna designs to make any breach of neutrality, yet such a thing was possible, and the country ought to be prepared for it. That there were 250,000 savages in an excitable state who might in a very short time be thrown upon the defenceless frontier of Arkansas and Missouri. On the other hand it was contended that more full information on the subject was necessary before the Senate could act intelligently. The motion to take up the bill was lost.

LAND BILL.

After which the land bill was taken up. Mr. Benton made a speech against it. The question was then taken and the bill passed its third and last reading by a vote of 20 to 25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The principal business done from the 25th April to the 4th May, was the final passage of bills appropriating one million of

dollars to suppress the Seminole hostilities; authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers in certain cases; and empowering him to raise a regiment of dragoons, or mounted rifle men.

Considerable time was spent in discussing the bill making appropriation for the army, and the resolution proposing inquiry into the mode of selecting deposite banks, &c.

Mr. Williams moved, on the 29th April, to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas. Negatived.

May 3.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. pursuant to a resolution passed some days since.

After the journal of Friday had been read,

Mr. Pinckney rose, and addressed the House to the following effect: Mr. Speaker: Often as death has already been amongst us this session, he has again entered within these walls, and taken another and one of the most excellent members, of this honorable body. Yes, sir, death has again been amongst us; and it is in consequence of one of those sudden and awful dispensations of Divine Providence, to which, however painfully we may feel

them, it is our duty to submit, that I now rise to announce to this House the decease of my late honored and lamented colleague Richard I. Manning. He left this city on Friday last, on a visit to Philadelphia, and died, as I am informed, at that place, on Sunday evening, of a hemorrhage, produced by the rupture of a blood vessel in his lungs. Surely, if ever there was an event which could teach us "what poor shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue," this is one which should impress that lesson deeply on our minds. But a few days ago he was here, in his place upon this floor, in the pride of intellect and vigor of manhood, mingling freely with his fellow-members, partaking the cares and honors of legislation, and discharging the high duties of a representative of the People in the councils of the nation. Now he is numbered with the silent dead. I know it is customary, upon occasions of this kind, to deliver eulogies upon the character of departed members. But I shall make no such attempt upon the present occasion. I could not do justice to such a character as his. To say that he was a man of sound judgment and extensive information—a gentleman, in the strictest signification of the term—a man of sterling honor, and integrity—a devoted husband, and most tender parent—pure and irreproachable in all the relations of life—all this is true, perfectly true, and yet it conveys but a poor idea of the beautiful cluster of noble and estimable qualities that were concentrated in him. He was more than all this. He was, emphatically, a patriot, who discharged all his duties to his country with ardor and fidelity; and he was a sincere and consistent Christian, who adorned the doctrine of his Lord and Saviour. He died, like a patriot, in the service of his country; and his life as a Christian assures me that he is now reposing in the bosom of his God.

As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by the People of his native State, it will suffice to observe that he was repeatedly elected to the Legislature of South Carolina, once unanimously chosen Governor of that State, and twice elevated to a seat in Congress. In times of the bitterest party contention in South Carolina, he retained the unqualified respect of his political opponents, nor do I believe he had a personal enemy. But all his talents, all his virtues, all his noble qualities of head and heart, could not save him from the grasp of the destroyer. He is gone—gone from me, whom he honored with his friendship—gone from this House which he adorned by his virtues. His place here will know him no more. He cannot listen to the poor tribute I throw upon his tomb. He cannot witness the deep and respectful sympathy manifested by this honorable body. No sir, he is gone; and all that we can do is, to lament his loss, and imitate his virtues, and pay to his memory the unavailing honors of the dead.

I now beg leave to offer the following resolutions for adoption by the House:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That this House has received with deep regret, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. RICHARD I. MANNING, a representative from the State of South Carolina.

2. Resolved, unanimously, That this House tender the expression of their sympathy to the relatives of the deceased, upon this mournful event; and in testimony of regret for his loss and respect for his memory, the members will wear crape for thirty days.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted,

Mr. Pinckney moved that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body of the death of the Hon. Richard I. Manning.

The Speaker said that such a message would be sent to the Senate as a matter of course.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, the House then adjourned.

From Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

"Mr. Clay has delivered an able and long speech to-day, in favor of his Land Bill. Such was the eagerness to hear him, that the whole of the House of Representatives, with the exception of about fifty members, came into the Senate. The Messengers from the House were constantly coming and going, inviting, pressing the members to go to the House. There were two calls of the House, and the members would run out of the Senate, answer to their names, and return to the Senate; so that although the list shewed a quorum to be present, it

was found, whenever an attempt was made to proceed with the business, that the deficiency was so great, as to prevent an insurmountable barrier to business. The House, however, repeatedly refused to adjourn, and kept in session, until Mr. CLAY concluded, at a little before 4 o'clock, when the House began to do business.

Extract of a letter from Washington to the Charleston Courier, dated April 23.

"Great apprehensions seem to exist among the Western and South Western delegates, that we are soon to have an extensive border war. The feeling in behalf of Texas is progressing, and probably will lead to difficulties between Mexico and the United States."

FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in Savannah City from Gen. J. S. Shelton, a volunteer in Florida from Columbia, S. C., dated "PENSACOLA, APRIL 31, 1836.—I have just time to say to you, that I am thus far contented to Carolina, convalescent from a wound with an Indian Chief, received on the 29th March. I hope in a very few days to take my departure."

From the Floridian, of April 3.
Gen. Scott with the main army, consisting of the division under Gen. Eustis, will proceed directly to Pensacola, with two Indian guides who have offered to lead him to Osceola's camp, where they say he is prepared to make a desperate stand. There a junction will be effected with the Louisiana volunteers, and it is hoped the war will be terminated.

RETURN OF THE S. CAROLINA TROOP.

The steam packet, William Seaboard, Capt. Dabois, arrived here yesterday, from Florida, and among her passengers, are several officers of the Carolina militia.

From them we learn that the troops had been disappointed in their expectation of meeting the Indians at Pensacola. Gen. Eustis's command reached Volusia, on their return on the 29th inst, and started from thence on Saturday, (with the exception of the sick, who were to be transported in steam boats to Pensacola, and then in wagons) for St. Augustine, which place it was expected that they would reach yesterday, then take passage in transports for this city.

It was understood that the regular troops, amounting to about 800 men, would occupy the principal posts in the territory until the sickly season should be past. It was also understood among the officers, that the commanding General would recommend the raising of two strong Regiments of mounted men in time to aid in prosecuting the war next winter. The Indians having dispersed before the army, it was impossible to bring them to battle.—Charleston Courier, May 4.

Volunteers Returned.—The vol. Capt. Sawyer, arrived here yesterday from Florida, via Key West, having on board, Messrs. Messrs. LINT, ALLEN and Dr. CLARK, of the U. S. Army, and fifty-three South Carolina volunteers, attached to Capt. Pickens, Childs, Shaw, Messrs. Dabois, and Eustis's Companies.—Id. May 5.

On Thursday morning, 15th inst., a battle with the Indians, which lasted thirty minutes, with a loss on our side of 100 men. Five men were sent out to look for a Mr. Blocker, who had been reported to be in the neck, in the battle on the 10th inst, on the river, on the 25th March. Just as the men commenced work, they were fired on by Indians who lay in the hammock, around the Fort and Sergeant Houlden, and private Gough were killed; the others escaped unhurt, except Wilson, who received a ball through the thigh. At the same time, the firing commenced from every side, at our men and sentinels, who were of the pickets—which was promptly answered by Maj. Gates, our commanding officer, and Capt. Pettis, of the U. S. Army, who used a howitzer, with much effect, discharging shells among the Indians. Maj. Gates, Lieut. Pettis, Capt. Allen and Quattlebaum, and their officers, and Mr. Cole, the Suffer from Fort Monroe, Virginia, all deserve great praise, for their courage and promptness on this occasion. Only one man was killed on our side, and that with a wound about the close of the fight. During the action, the Indians were flying in every direction against the pickets.

On the 18th April two men were killed by Indians near the Fort at Micanopy, and a house which they were driving in a cart was set on fire. The arm of one was broken, and he was killed. On the 20th an attack was made on Fort Davis which lasted for one hour. The number of Indians seen was about fifty. None of the whites were injured. Blood was seen when the Indians had taken their position.

A Dr. Crews who had been inspector of Charlotte Harbor was murdered on the 29th April, and his house burnt by two Indians, one of whom has been made prisoner and the other shot.

A letter received at St. Augustine, by the mail of the 25th, states that Gen. CLAYTON's men, who, about half a mile from Fort Drake, had been burnt by the Indians. In consequence of this, the inhabitants were retiring from their plantations.

We understand an express arrived in town on the day before yesterday, bringing intelligence of new irruptions by the Seminoles, into Alachua County—stealing, burning, and carrying off as usual.

(Fl.) Intelligence.